

## Amusements.

ARBY'S THEATRE.—The Queen of Britannia.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—8:15.—Shenandoah.  
AMERICAN THEATRE.—Later on.  
ATLANTIC GARDEN.—50 to 54 Bowery.—Evening—Comedy and Vaudeville.  
BLUJOU THEATRE.—8:15.—South Before the War.  
COLUMBIAN THEATRE.—8:15.—The Irish Artist.  
DAILY THEATRE.—8:45.—A Gaiety Girl.  
EDEN MUSIC.—11 to 11:30.—World in Wax.  
EMPIRE THEATRE.—8:15.—The Bubble Shop.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Coming Woman.  
GARDEN THEATRE.—8:15.—Little Christopher Columbus.  
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Flower Show.  
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—8:15.—Rice's 1402.  
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—8:15.—Robt. Roy.  
HOYT'S THEATRE.—8:30.—A Milk White Flag.  
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—8:15.—Der Herr Senator.  
KOSTER & BIALS.—Vaudeville.  
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Portraits of Women.  
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—8.—Romeo et Juliette.  
PALMER THEATRE.—8:15.—The New Woman.  
PASTORS.—8.—Vaudeville.  
PROCTER'S.—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—8:30.—The New Boy.  
STAR THEATRE.—8:15.—The Pacific Mail.  
333 4TH AVE.—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—The Tiffany Chapel.  
1074 STREET THEATRE.—8:15.—Brooklyn.

## Index to Advertisements.

Page Col.	Page Col.
Amusements.....11	Homes & Carriages.....5
Advertisements.....11	Instruction.....4, 5
Business Notices.....11	Legal Notices.....4, 5
Derby Desks and Furniture.....11	Marriages and Deaths.....4, 5
Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Co., 10 Beekman St., New York.	Miscellaneous.....12, 13
TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.	Miscellaneous.....12, 13
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. copy.	New Publications.....8
Daily, 7 days a week.....\$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.00	Plans.....8
Sunday, 1 day a week.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25	Real Estate.....8
Weekly, 1 day a week.....1.00 .50 .25 .12	Reprints.....8
Semi-Weekly, 1 day a week......50 .25 .12 .06	Shipping.....8
Tri-Weekly, 1 day a week......25 .12 .06 .03	Stocks.....8
Monthly, 1 day a week......12 .06 .03 .01	The Turf.....8
Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter.	Winter Resorts.....8
	Work Wanted.....9, 5, 6
	Help Wanted.....9, 4, 5

## Business Notices.

Derby Desks and Furniture.  
DERBY, KILMER & POND DESK CO.,  
10 Beekman St., New York.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.  
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. copy.  
Daily, 7 days a week.....\$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.00  
Sunday, 1 day a week.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
Weekly, 1 day a week.....1.00 .50 .25 .12  
Semi-Weekly, 1 day a week......50 .25 .12 .06  
Tri-Weekly, 1 day a week......25 .12 .06 .03  
Monthly, 1 day a week......12 .06 .03 .01  
Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly, Tri-Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly editions of this paper. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on the Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly, Tri-Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly editions. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 134 Nassau St., New York. Main uptown office, 1212 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

European Branches for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., 245 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth St., and 320 West One-hundred and forty-fifth St., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

ment in this city. The most important measure affecting New-York City to be laid before the Legislature will unquestionably be the bill giving Mayor Strong power to remove all heads of departments. That Tammany will put forth every effort to prevent the enactment of this measure is certain. Its only chance to do so will be in the Senate, for the Assembly, with its big Republican majority, will surely pass it. Attempts will doubtless be made to influence at least two Republican Senators in Tammany's behalf. The danger from putting a weak man in Senator Saxton's place is great. Not only must an honest and incorruptible Senator be chosen in that district, but every member of the majority must be impressed with the absolute necessity of doing his duty without evasion or flinching.

## THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Dispatches show that the President is to be attacked as soon as Congress meets by the Democrats of the West and South and by the Populists, on the ground that his issue of bonds was in flat defiance of Congress, was without proper authority of law because the gold is required for current expenses and not for redemption of notes, and that it was unnecessary and a wanton gift of the people's money to a few bankers. While such an agitation is to be regretted, it was pointed out to the President as an inevitable result of the course he has taken. It was not a pleasant thing for Democratic Congressmen to have their shameful failure to provide for the necessities of the Government thus advertised before all the world. That they cannot publicly resent, but they can jump on the President for rushing forward to put out bonds before Congress can assemble, as if conscious that it would stop such a performance if in session.

In President Cleveland's previous controversies on the money question he has been cordially and patriotically sustained by Republicans, without regard to the consequences to either party, because he was in the right. But in this case he will not have that advantage, for it is not possible to show that there was real and pressing necessity for an issue of bonds in November, or that the Treasury needed replenishment of its gold reserve a week ago, when it was \$62,000,000, as much as it did in August, when that reserve was down below \$52,500,000. There has been palpable sacrifice of public to partisan interest, first in the delay during the campaign, and then in hurrying the issue to anticipate a session of Congress. But most Republicans will probably go further and deny that there is any real necessity now, as it has appeared there was none in August, for borrowing money on bonds. They will find it easy to show that the President in August could have insured a great increase of revenue by simply vetoing a tariff bill which he denounced, but suffered to become a law for partisan reasons only, and that he could even now restore prosperity and revenue in a great degree, beyond a doubt, if he had the patriotism to propose a prompt repeal of the measure which the people have overwhelmingly condemned.

Nor can Republicans who have practical knowledge of business commend the President's course as the wisest at this time, considered only as a means of raising money. One of its practical results is that nearly \$2,000,000 gold has already been drawn out of the Treasury in exchange for notes, so that it may be paid back for the bonds offered. Possibly the considerable sales of stocks here on foreign account last week had a similar import. The British investor, wishing to exchange American railway stocks for United States five per cents, had only to sell the stocks in New-York, require his broker to get Treasury notes for them and present those notes for gold, and then to bid for bonds to the amount of that gold. It has been obvious that such a proposal could not strengthen the credit of the Government, nor lessen the disposition of the people to hold notes instead of gold. It will probably appear that the President has helped those who would depress the price of stocks, even though he wanted to aid the opposite party, and has only relieved the Treasury for three months, if so long.

It has been one of the most urgent duties of the President, if he meant to sanction a large reduction of revenue, to push through Congress an essential preliminary or part of such a measure some provision for raising money by a popular loan at a low rate of interest. Probably he could have carried through such a provision before any tariff bill was passed, if he had required his friends to act with the Republicans in the matter, but there again he was handicapped by his partisanship, and by his anxiety to hold the Democrats together for a free trade tariff. Now that the tariff has resulted in snatching his party, and left him no political future, it would have been wise for him to muster sincere patriotism enough to consult with the Republicans, to whom the people have voted the power, regarding the things necessary to save the Treasury from embarrassment and danger. His issue of bonds was an affront to them, as it was to the Democratic majority.

## "HARMONY" IN THE CLEVELAND CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland invites the country to contemplate an affecting picture of harmony. He informs us that he and Secretary Carlisle are, and always have been, in absolute accord as to all matters of Government policy, incidentally branding rumors to the contrary as stupid and malicious falsehoods. He declares that he and the head of the Treasury have been agreed from the first as regards the issue of bonds. He bids us believe that the consummation is the result of an almost loving community of purpose and conviction, and generally holds up for our admiration a tableau of such sweet accord as has seldom been dreamed of outside the realm of poetry.

We hope we are properly reverent in the presence of so august a proclamation, and that we shall not be suspected of an unwillingness to subordinate the evidence of our own mortal senses to the injunctions contained in a message from the sanctuary. We know our duty, and we humbly try to do it. The painful fact remains, however, that a great many godless persons have received the pronouncement with incredulity if not with actual ridicule. These are now reminding us that up to a few hours before the publication of the official call for bids the Treasury officials from the Secretary down were emphatic, not to say vehement, in their denials of the report that such a call was to be made. Not only on the Friday previous, but on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, even Tuesday, the Inquirer was confronted with a positive disclaimer. There was, indeed, a formal one sent out through the press associations, and it is said to be a matter of common knowledge in Washington that as late as the Sunday before the issue was publicly announced Mr. Carlisle himself specifically assured more than one interviewer that there would be no issue of bonds. Unfortunately, there were wicked people in the world who regard all this as contradictory of the President's solemn declaration. There are even some who go so far as to say that either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Carlisle has gone astray with his facts. It is insisted that the Secretary knew nothing of the President's decision until a few hours before that illustrious personage ordered him to proclaim it, and one hears on every hand the suggestion that the "harmony" existing between the two is of the kind that exists between the anaconda and the lamb he has just lubricated and swallowed.

For ourselves, whilst we shrink from challenge-

ing the veracity of either the President or his Secretary of the Treasury, we make bold to say that if they were really acting in perfect accord in the issue of bonds, and if that accord had been of such long standing as they now allege, it was unnecessary, to say the least of it, to make such ostentatious and such positive denials as emanated from the Treasury up to the very day on which the call was issued. Those denials could serve no useful purpose. They set a bad example, and they have impaired public confidence in the sincerity of the Administration perhaps, but they did no good of any sort. The sad truth, on the contrary, is that they have warranted plain-spoken persons in asserting that either Mr. Carlisle has deliberately stated what was not true, or that he has been treated with such brutal discourtesy by the President as to make his further incumbency a humiliation and a shame.

## THE BOSTON SILENCE BROKEN.

The phenomenon is explained. There was "a hen on." It did seem to us utterly inexplicable that Dr. William Everett, George Fred Williams and Moorfield Storey, endowed as they are with machinery of speech so deftly adjusted that the merest breath sets it in motion, and fluency as well that can give odds to a Rocky Mountain geyser, should have sat around the table the other night in Boston where they were entertaining Professor William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and, after listening to ten minutes of him, gone away without saying a word. For this has not been their wont. Since the landing of the Pilgrims there had been nothing like that entertainment. It is not the habit in Boston to limit post-prandial oratory to ten minutes nor to let a guest from abroad do it all. No doubt it was something of a surprise to the Professor to be made the principal, indeed the only, guest at a public dinner, considering what had so lately happened to him. Still more of a surprise it must have been when after they had got him on his feet and looked him all over with paleontological curiosity and had listened dreamily to his ten minutes' narrative of where it hit him, and how much it hurt, they rose and folded their napkins and silently stole away. The Professor's remarks were not vivifying, to be sure. The things he said they had often heard before, in fact had said them time after time themselves. But what of that? They might at least have given him the appreciative recognition with which a Chicago club on one occasion greeted a familiar anecdote from the lips of a Philadelphia guest when the members rose with one accord and sang.

In the days of old Farnesess are you not?  
In the days of old Farnesess are you not?

In the days of old Farnesess,  
That story had paroled.

Are you not? Are you not? Are you not?  
They did not do so much as that. They just wiped their mouths and went away. As we have before remarked, we were quite unable to understand the significance of this unique performance. The only explanation that suggested itself was that something had happened to the best talkers of Boston which had set them to thinking, and as they could not talk and think at the same time, they had shut off their mouths to give their intellectual processes free scope. It was a good guess. They actually had stopped talking and were engaged in thinking. But it appears that it was for one night only. It was a momentary lull. The reason why they did not say anything at the dinner given to the Tariff Reformer from West Virginia was because they were busy thinking what they should say at a dinner presently to be given to an All Round Reformer of their own; to wit, Doctor William Everett. That dinner came off on Friday night, and though "The Boston Herald," which pretends to be especially friendly to Dr. Everett, as well as to print the news, makes no mention of it we learn from other local papers, which give full reports of the speeches, that it was an extremely pointed, one might almost say hilarious, occasion. The oratory was of a unusually high order, which shows the advantage to continuous talkers of taking an occasional night off for thinking. It is to be hoped that Professor Wilson will read these speeches, as they will serve to explain the unwonted silence at his own dinner and go far to compensate him for the chilliness of his reception. He will understand now that these oratorical efforts were in process of incubation around the festive board at which he was the guest, and that everybody kept still and walked softly because there was "a hen on."

Dr. Everett himself being the guest and hero was of course the chief orator at the table. The Doctor was quite equal to the occasion and very much himself. He began by saying that his career had not yet ended; that he had "four months yet to do mischief in" which evoked uproarious applause and after a somewhat extended recital of his public services embellished by severe criticism of the methods of public men in procuring offices for their constituents in violation of the Civil Service rules, concluded by announcing his readiness to "respond to any call which offers a reasonable prospect of sharing in the noblest political work which now can fall to any civilized man." "The Boston Journal" describes the address as "eloquent." It says that as he "grew more and more excited his face flushed, his white cravat crawled slowly but steadily round under his left ear and his vest rose to the occasion, displaying a perceptible area of "white across the waist." It was doubtless very thrilling and must have been picturesque. Professor Wilson ought to have been there. Then Moorfield Storey, who at the last annual dinner of the Reform Club warmed the outside of Josiah Quincy with caustic comments on the manner in which that person had upset the Civil Service during his brief term of office, made remarks about the principles of the Reform Club, and the very gradual progress they were making. He was followed by George Fred Williams, George Fred too was in fine fettle, but very much disgusted with the dishonesty of the Democratic party. "The people of the United States," he says, "are honest and courageous, and they keep their promises. They do not like a party which has none of these qualities." We hasten to quell the rising shudder at the possibility of his coming over to the Republicans. In closing he gave his audience to understand that he should still stay in the party, though he had determined to get out of active politics and devote himself to his profession.

It was a great dinner. But its chief significance lies in the fact that the Boston Silence has been broken, and the best talkers, having taken one night off for thinking, are again in eruption.

## BULGARIA GOING DOWNHILL.

Although politically the condition of Bulgaria may be said to have undergone an improvement of late, since her relations with her suzerain, the Sultan, and with the other foreign Powers, particularly Russia, are infinitely better than they were twelve months ago, full recognition of Prince Ferdinand's Government being now within measurable distance, yet the state of her finances is most unsatisfactory. The country is rapidly drifting into the same semi-bankrupt condition as Servia, and becoming as economically dependent as the latter upon Austria. The yearly deficit of the Bulgarian budget is now close upon \$5,000,000 without reckoning all the State obligations, and the present total indebtedness of the treasury may be roundly set down at \$80,000,000, the interest payable thereon absorbing more than one-half of the entire revenue. The standing army costs the country \$1,000,000, which leaves only \$2,000,000 for the general necessities of the Government. It is obvious that this sum cannot suffice, and that Bulgaria must go on contracting new loans, partly to supply her domestic wants and partly to stave off the demands of her Austrian creditors.

This revelation as to the financial condition of Bulgaria will prove a disappointing surprise to all those who have hitherto been led to believe that the economic situation of this Balkan State was of the most prosperous character. This belief was fostered by the late Prime Minister, Stambuloff, whose reports on the finances of his country are now shown to have been of a decidedly mendacious character, and the new Premier, Neofitoff, who owes his education to the American missionaries of Roberts College at Constantinople, deserves much credit for his courage in making a clean breast with regard to the real condition of affairs. What the effect of this confession will be in Bulgaria itself it is difficult to predict. The Bulgarians are the most industrious, economical and thrifty people of Eastern Europe, with a praiseworthy horror of everything in the nature of debt, and inasmuch as their liabilities and their constantly growing heavy burden of taxation only date from the election of Prince Ferdinand to the throne, it is quite possible that their democratic instincts may get the better of their loyalty and that they may decide to rid themselves of the costly luxury of a sovereign and a court before they are absolutely enslaved in the same manner as their neighbors, the Servians, by the greedy financiers of Pesth and Vienna.

The death of Rindan is likely to cause the indictment of Fitzsimmons for manslaughter. The former was a pugilist of the second grade, the latter is a hopeful candidate for the championship of the prize-ring, and the two were sparring partners in the show business. The survivor and his friends allege that the blow which he struck on the stage at Syracuse, and in consequence of which Rindan died, was very light and delivered with the back of the hand, so that it could not have injured a healthy body; and they add as a consoling and exculpatory circumstance that Rindan was a heavy drinker, had in fact consumed a pint of Scotch whiskey shortly before the show began, and was unquestionably in so degenerate a physical condition that he might naturally have dropped dead at any moment. The doctors will testify as to this point, and the courts, with due consideration for medical opinion, will probably settle the case of Fitzsimmons according to the law and the evidence. At all events it is not decorous either to prejudice the case or to assume that exact justice will not be done. In spite of the fact that a similar homicide not long ago appears to have been overlooked by those whose duty it is to bestow official attention on such affairs. It is proper, however, to say that the pugilistic show business, generally inexpressibly vulgar and demoralizing, was in this instance exceptionally revolting, as appears from the soliloquies of Fitzsimmons and his spokesmen. Their chief anxiety just now is to prove that the man who lies dead was known by them to be in so degraded and miserable a condition of body as to be utterly unfit for his part in the exhibition.

## LAWBREAKERS WHO ESCAPE.

This shameful occurrence ought to be the means of quickening the consciences of those who are charged with the enforcement of the laws, by bringing under closer scrutiny the whole business of professional pugilism in all its methods and practices. And if the stringent statute which is now in existence, but too seldom and too mildly applied, is not adequate for the purpose which it is designed to accomplish, the coming Legislature should promptly perfect it. Prize-fights advertised as such and of continental notoriety are not "pulled off" in the State of New York, but they are frequently arranged here with complete impunity. In spite of the law, moreover, prize-fights which are of smaller interest to the devotees of the ring, but of equal or greater ferocity and quite as lawless and offensive in every adjunct and detail, have frequently within the last two or three years been impudently brought to a finish in the immediate neighborhood of this city, without the slightest apprehension on the part of those concerned in them. It was time long ago for a step to be put to such encounters, by the criminal prosecution of the blackguards who conduct them and the pugilists who get their living, their reputation and their training for more conspicuous performances through such institutions as the Coney Island Athletic Club.

It may be a difficult matter to make out a clear case against the fighters and their backers who negotiate, sign articles of agreement and deposit stakes in this city. Yet their proceedings invariably obtain publicity, and not the least effort to bring them to justice for these plain violations of law is ever made. This sort of thing needs to be stopped also, and if any technical defect in the present statute is in the way it ought to be rectified without delay.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Last week about ten thousand men in various establishments regained work, and though several thousand were deprived of work, the producing force probably increased on the whole. Several concerns reduced wages, one of some importance 15 per cent, but a feature not observed before for many months—several others advanced wages, probably counting for more in number of hands and wages paid. These facts rightly take the lead of all other business indications at present, because increased employment and wages add to the purchasing power by which, if at all, future business and industry must be sustained, and because they disclose something of the orders which manufacturers are receiving. Other indications which reflect the actual movement of products or settlements through banks on current or past transactions, are all somewhat discouraging. Railroad earnings for the first week of November were 5.6 per cent less than last year in the United States, and 11.8 per cent less than in 1992. The east-bound tonnage from Chicago was less than half last year's by lake, for two weeks of November 70,294 tons, against 172,230 last year, and the rail tonnage east-bound was 91,441 tons, against 112,787 last year, a decrease of 19 per cent, as against 133,073 in 1992, a decrease of 31.3 per cent. The payments through principal clearing houses throughout the country for two weeks of November were 1.4 per cent greater than last year, but 21.2 per cent less than the same week of 1992.

In short, such business as has been completed already is scarcely larger than it was a year ago, and not quite four-fifths of the business done two years ago. Improvement and resumption of work have been constantly reported for more than two months, since the danger of the most vicious tariff legislation passed, and for ten days have been materially increased by the sweeping Republican victory, and yet the gain scarcely lifts business above last year's low level. Presently will come Thanksgiving week, and then the holiday season, and marked enlargement of production or trade outside of holiday lines can hardly be expected before a new year begins. At that date some of the most important changes in the tariff take effect, and it is by no one expected that these will add to the demand for products of American make. Hence every indication of present increase in working force is welcomed the more since conditions likely to affect the future are not entirely favorable.

Instead of \$60,000,000 gold, Treasury officials now hope that "nearly 100,000,000" may be actually secured by the sale of bonds, the rest being drawn out of the Treasury in order to pay it

back again. If the deficit for the past month should continue, the \$40,000,000 would be drawn out of the Treasury thereby in about three months and returned to banks here or abroad. But part, and possibly a large part, of the bonds taken will go to Europe, either directly or through sales by bankers here, and for money thus borrowed Europe is quite likely to send goods or stocks instead of gold, leaving New-York bankers to get the gold for the Treasury. Every day it grows clearer that the issue of bonds does not stimulate confidence in the ability of the Government, and that it renders disturbing financial action in Congress more probable. Stocks have not advanced, but the average for railroads has declined \$1.22 for the week, and the average for trusts has declined \$1.80. The decrease in earnings is one cause and monetary uncertainty another.

With a Democratic Congress, 5-cent cotton and 50-cent wheat make almost anything possible. Cotton sold Monday and Tuesday for 5.56 cents spot, and 5.23 to 5.25 for November and December, the latter rising to 5.32 at the close. The receipts from plantations have already been 1,296,946 this month, against 984,414 for the same time last year, and stocks of American in sight are now only 70,000 bales less than at that date in 1891. In that year, with a crop of over 9,000,000 bales, 4,781,077 came into sight in three months ending with November; this year, though the crop is larger, 3,951,464 bales had come into sight November 16, and last week 511,000, and two weeks more at the same rate would make the receipts to the end of November 200,000 bales greater than in 1891. In short, the crop promises to be about 800,000 bales more than the world ever used of American cotton in a year, besides the 1,559,046 bales of old American brought over from last year. Unless receipts abate, low prices are as inevitable as they are unwelcome. Wheat advanced 2.62 cents, mainly on reports of large feeding to cattle. But exports to date since July 1 have been 21,000,000 bushels less than last year, and Western receipts 2,200,000 bushels greater, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, and official and other reports of the world's yield outside this country indicate that it will be the largest ever known.

One effect of low prices was shown in the official report of exports in October, the amount being \$33,558,372, but it would have been \$36,500,000 but for the decline of \$10,629,956 in the value of cotton and \$2,393,099 in the value of wheat, compared with prices a year ago. Dutiable imports were \$29,152,121, or \$5,599,000 more than last year. The imports at New-York in two weeks of November have been 43 per cent larger than last year, \$600,000 in cotton, and \$480,000 in silk. The reduction in wool duties does not take effect until January. The obvious effect of such increased importations is to lessen the demand for products of American labor, and consequently the power of American laborers to buy each others' products, but at the same time the Treasury finds its revenue so short that it proposes to borrow. Exports from New-York for two weeks of November have been 8 per cent larger than last year. There have also been large sales of stocks by foreigners, said to exceed 15,000 shares last week, while the shipment of 1,000,000 goods from Europe in connection with the bond sale involved palpable loss, if it were not destined to be useful as a kind of advertisement.

The woolen industry is still largely occupied with the belated demand for winter goods, but with few additional orders for delivery under new contracts after January 1, and sales of wool at the three chief markets in two weeks of November have been 7,659,500 pounds, against 9,255,571 last year, and 12,289,600 in 1892. Since September 1 year, the sales have been 50,000,000 pounds, against 40,000,000 last year and 76,000,000 in 1892. The iron industry finds no increase in orders and prices decline, Bessemer to \$10.50 and Gray Cast to \$9.65 at Pittsburgh, and structural beams to \$1.20. Sheet mills are well employed and there is improved demand for wire nails, but the barbed-wire plant has been broken, and there are suspensions that the rail combination has been also in secret, though not openly. The makers of the cheapest boots and shoes have had all they can do for some months, and the number of cases shipped, according to the "Shoe and Leather Reporter," has been 151,361 cases, against 112,681 last year, and 130,549 in 1892, but goods of the better grades are still neglected. The cotton mills are increasing force, many think not advisedly, as the state of the cotton market hinders purchases and cheaper goods are expected. Print clothes do not advance, and the market for other goods is dull, with occasional concessions in price.

Secretary Carlisle at present seems to be chief clerk of a department without a head.

Since the overthrow of Tammany Hall numerous citizens who were "lying low" before November 6 have discovered that they have no affiliations with the Wigwag. They are taking pains, too, to let the world know about this important discovery.

We'll match Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham against the world for conspicuous and perfect failures as Cabinet officers.

The football star is now at its zenith. Soon it will sink for a season, but while it is above us, let us gaze and admire.

Most heartily do we commend the spirit that moves people to visit the portrait exhibition. It is meet that crowds should go there to look upon the faces of New-York's fashionable women. New-York is proud of her women and glad for every tribute that is paid to their grace and charm; and since the pleasure of looking on fair faces in this case also means a benefit to charity, so should the pleasure be the sweeter.

Governor Flower, no doubt, would like to be patriotic, but the trouble is that he is a machine Democrat, and as such holds that his highest duty is to the machine.

"Blue-eyed Billy" Sheehan announced, after he found out that Erie County had no further use for him, that he was coming to New-York, but as this city has since then shown that it, too, had no use for "Blue-eyed Billy" and others of his kind, should he not again change his plans accordingly?

The German Government shows a disposition to submit the case of the importation of American cattle to experts which will probably result satisfactorily and again make wide the ways of the emigrating transatlantic steer. The trade in live stock of this sort with Germany has not hitherto been overwhelmingly large, only 17,331 having been sent thither during the five years beginning with 1890. But it is likely to increase if things go well and no occasion arises in our tariff legislation to trump up a case against us under cover of which a reprisal may be instituted. The tax on sugar levied by the last Congress affected one of the largest German exports to this country, that of sugar, which in the years named exceeded \$100,000,000. At the same time our exports of meat products were \$40,000,000, of which \$37,000,000 were for the single article of